1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EO1 Finland EO1

771 The reformer of
Finland, Bishop Michael Agricola, in one of his books gives a long list of deities worshipped by the Tavastians and the Karelians respectively, which shows that at the time (around 1550) pagan beliefs and practices were still well remem-

538 bered. The old epic poetry of the Finns displays an original mixture of pagan and Christian conceptions, and many of the Bible stories and Christian legends are turned into charming

795 mythical ballads. All the same, the Catholic Church was an important influence in Finland both religiously and politically all through the

[793] Middle Ages. The bishops of Finland, mostly native Finns, were as a whole able and influential men who used their position in the council of the King to work selflessly for the benefit of their country and people.

795 771 The reformation was carried out in Finland without much controversy, and in 1593 Sweden-

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674 State, on the other hand meets the costs of the
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Theological Faculty in the University of Helsinki, where the vast majority of the ministers receive their education. To keep the scholarship of the ministers on a high level, only those graduated from the theological faculties of the University of Helsinki or of the Swedish-speaking university in Turku can be ordained as officiating ministers.

871 The State also arranges instruction in religion
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in all grades of the primary and secondary schools according to the denomination of the children. The Greek Catholic children thus get special instruction; those outside the church need not be present at the lessons, although they usually prefer to attend the classes in religion.

795. The Greek Catholic Church has a position corresponding to that of the Lutheran. It also has a vast autonomy under the jurisdiction of